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*BRAVE CANADIANS!
Do you love freedom? I know
you do. Do you hate oppression?
Who dare deny it. Then buckle on
your armour and put down the
villains that oppress and enslave
our country.*
*The Canadian Declaration
of Independence, 1837.*

NEW CANADA

VOLUME V, NUMBER 1 *Canadian Liberation Newspaper* February 1974 15¢

Gov't Cttee recommends hiring Canadian profs.

35,000 Ontario teachers march on Queen's Park to demonstrate their outrage against Bill 274 & 275. See editorial page 2.

In general, the "Interim Report of the Ontario Select Committee on Economic and Cultural Nationalism" is a victory for Canadians, but it included many incorrect ideas and repeated many reactionary arguments.

These are the most important recommendations of the Select Committee:

- That legislation be introduced to provide that within five years all chancellors, boards of governors or equivalent, presidents, vice-presidents, deans and chairmen of departments at universities in Ontario be Canadians.
- That no university faculty in Canada should pay less than the Canadian rate of tax applicable to his or her financial circumstances.
- That all universities be required to submit, on an annual basis, and by department, the citizenship and countries of undergraduate and graduate training of all new appointees, tenured faculty, department heads and other academic ranks, departures from strength, and persons on limited term appointments.

These recommendations are a great step forward and show the pressure by the Canadian people on the government to Canadianize our universities.

The 85% Canadian Quota Campaign has been demanding that all department chairmen and higher administrators be Canadian citizens even since its inception. It is an important demand, because its implementation would help in keeping non-citizens from hiring their buddies back home.

End the Tax Holiday
Prosecute the Tax Frauds

The second recommendation regarding income taxes we heartily agree with, IF it includes in its meaning that once these taxes are paid, foreign professors do not get a rebate; in other words, end the tax holiday.

But this in itself is not enough. All those who have fraudulently evaded Canadian income taxes must be prosecuted and all stolen monies returned. This the Select Committee does not advocate, even though the 85% Canadian Quota Campaign proved the necessity of such measures in its March 6, 1973 Brief to the Select Committee.

Universities must release stats

Another blow against the growing U.S. domination of our universities is the recommendation that universities must make all citizenship statistics public each year. Last spring, many universities were so afraid of having the extent of this domination known, that they refused to divulge the figures requested by the Select Committee. This shunning of a committee of the Legislature, which is supposed to represent and govern the people, is a blatant example of the lengths to which the U.S. imperialists and their Canadian sell-outs will go in order to hide their intentions. With the implementation of this recommendation, their intentions would become much clearer.

Hiring Recommendations Useless

One of the recommendations that caused a great furor in the Toronto Star about a month ago was the one which called for 80 per cent of the new hirings of faculty to be Canadian citizens, if in three years the universities have not made "substantial progress" in this direction by themselves. This recommendation, nevertheless, is completely useless and diversionary.

New Canada reported from Statistics Canada figures that in English language post-secondary educational institutions, less than half the profs are Canadian citizens, and that Ontario was about on a par with the national average. Of the 10,600 profs in Ontario, 5,300 are non-Canadian citizens.

Even if 100 per cent of the new hirings were Canadian citizens, it would make no difference. Since the government cut spending on education and social services, the rate of hiring has gone down almost to zero. It is true, through, that NOT ONE non-Canadian citizen should be hired until the 85 per cent Canadian quota is reached.

Select Committee Rejects Quotas

On the one hand, the Select Committee rejects quotas – and lists six general "objections" to them. On the other, it has already demanded a quota of 100 per cent for department chairmen and higher administrators. This is, of course, where the Select Committee shows it is not serious about Canadianizing our universities. It waffles where it should take a firm stand.

University autonomy a red herring

The first objection is that quotas would "affect" universities' autonomy. Autonomy from what or whom? Universities should serve and, as centres of knowledge, should lead the community in which they exist. That means that the community

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WORKERS KEEP UP FIGHT FOR CANADIAN UNION

BRAC Rail Workers at Lambton Stop Phoney Trial

"a full and fair hearing"

On November 29 the Grand Lodge of the Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees (BRAC) attempted to put five workers from Lambton shed, Toronto, on trial at the Ontario Federation of Labour Building.

The official charge was "solicitation and advocation of withdrawal from our Brotherhood and affiliation with another union". Most American unions have this "dual unionism" clause in their constitutions which prohibits their members from joining any other union. In theory this is contravened by the Canada Labour Code which guarantees workers the right to affiliate to any union (or as many unions) as they desire.

The five men from Lambton were signing people up for the Transportation Employees Canadian Union (TECU) which is organizing all railway workers in the country into one big Canadian union and smashing the sixteen American unions at present serving the interests of the American Empire on the Railways in Canada.

The suspended workers – Steve Cepin, Roy Desousa, Carl Kaufman, Dennis Stevenson and Gary "the Beaver" Westhaver

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After scuttling the BRAC trial, members of the TECU invite Vince Gray (3rd from left) BRAC porkchopper, to go on trial himself!

Bulletin

November 20, 1973:– BRAC Local 985 has been removed from trusteeship and has held its first meeting in two months. The trusteeship was imposed in an attempt to stop Lambton Shed workers in Toronto from joining a Canadian union, the TECU, and their use of 'book-offs' and 'work to rule' to obtain better working conditions.

The official charge against the Local was that it had "lost control of the membership".

January 2, 1974:– Half of the Lambton workers have booked off to protest the CPR's failure to provide heating facilities by the Dec. 31 deadline. Lambton workers are starting the new year off right!

We wish them every success in their fight for their Canadian union!

EDITORIAL

Canada must withdraw from the imperialist oil market

Canada must separate itself from the imperialist-controlled international oil market. The energy crisis presents us with a clear choice: economic collapse or the expropriation of our oil and gas industry which is currently 97 per cent foreign-owned.

More specifically, this would mean:

- expropriation, at least initially, without compensation of the production facilities of the large oil companies as well as the distribution system (the pipelines);
- the immediate construction of an all-Canadian pipeline from Winnipeg to Halifax under government ownership;
- the cancellation of all oil exports from current sources;
- the setting of a fair uniform internal price for Canadian oil;
- an immediate beginning of government projects to develop the tar sands and to study ways of making Arctic oil available to the rest of Canada.

Canada is currently the only oil-exporting country whose economy has been **hurt** by the recent rises in the price of oil. We are in the unenviable position of massively subsidizing the U.S. economy while paying super profits to the oil companies. Every day we continue to do so jeoparidizes the future of our country.

expropriation without compensation

Canada is one of the few countries in the world endowed not only with an abundance of raw materials but with an ample supply of energy as well. We should be among the major manufacturing nations of the world. However, as long as our natural resources stay under imperialist control, we will be a hinterland from which imperialist powers derive their profits.

National self-sufficiency in oil is the only answer: the federal government must act immediately to take over all oil ownership, production, purchasing, refining, transporting and wholesaling in Canada. Retailing, if necessary, could wait until later.

Other countries have taken over their oil industries and we can too. China has no shortages and no problems of price increases wreaking havoc with the rest of her economy. In the past year or two, Peru expropriated U.S. oil companies without compensation. Mexico also has a government-owned oil company.

We don't owe the U.S. oil companies a thing. They've been paid handsomely for their investments a thousand times. It is the Canadian people who have paid for exploration and exploitation of the oil resources of this country through grants, loans and tax rebates.

Recently the **Toronto Star** published an interview with John Shaheen, a U.S. oil promoter and the owner of a new oil refinery at Come-by-Chance, Nfld.

Shaheen revealed that it would pay for itself in 3 years. 95 per cent of the capital for the refinery was either put up or guaranteed by the government of Newfoundland. Thus, Shaheen expected over 600 per cent profit per year on his investment **based on pre-crisis prices**. Shaheen may now realize 1000 per cent or even 2000 per cent! $1 invested at 1000 per cent a year will yield $1 million in only six years. (No doubt it helped Shaheen to have Richard M. Nixon as his lawyer setting up the deal.)

stop exporting oil

Our current oil production, if distributed across the country is sufficient to our current needs. Only the U.S. monopoly oil thieves gain when we charge the U.S. in the west a lower price for our oil than we have to pay the Venezuelans and others to supply our own east coast. We must build the required distribution network and then set to work on a programme to develop future sources of supply.

Would breaking the "contracts" we have with the U.S. be "unfair to our good neighbour"? The American people will have to deal with their own government and the operations of the U.S. oil companies in their own country. U.S. workers are suffering but the U.S. imperialists are doing very nicely, thank you. The oil companies have been raking in the profits as the price of oil increases. The U.S. dollar has been on the mend and the rival Japanese imperialists have been forced to devalue their yen and project a nil growth rate for the coming year. The U.S. can buy the oil we will no longer be needing from Venezuela and elsewhere.

In the future, when the tar sands are in production, we can decide whether or not we can afford to be an oil-exporting nation.

an all-Canadian pipeline

Every day that the Trudeau government stalls in starting construction of the pipeline to eastern Canada, means greater profit for the oil companies and inflation, unemployment and dislocation of our economy. The pipeline must follow an all-Canadian route for reasons of security; it must go far enough east to serve the whole country; and, it must be owned by the people of Canada, not the imperialists. We had enough pipeline racketeering with the Trans-Canada (gas) Pipeline.

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Teachers demands must link up with anti-imperialist struggle

Queen's Park, the provincial parliament buildings, were rocked in December by one of the largest demonstrations in Ontario history. Twenty-five thousand teachers were protesting a bill to rescind their right to strike as well as for higher salaries and smaller class sizes. They were following in the footsteps of their brothers and sisters in Quebec who have been a militant force in the labour movement there for some time.

More than salaries was at stake. Money alone could not have brought out so many. There was a deep concern for the current state and the future of education in Ontario. After the free-spending days of the early '60's brought in U.S.-style education (when Bill Davis was education minister), Ontario is definitely in trouble.

The colonies are being forced to pay for the current crisis of imperialism. Last year saw cutbacks in university spending: tight budgets, firings of academic and non-academic staff and an increase in student fees (the Student Surcharge). The Wright Report, issued last year to give Ontario education new direction, is in fact a blueprint for the de-education of Canadians. (See New Canada, Vol. IV, No. 2.) Now Davis has decided to go after the high-schools by holding the line on teachers' salaries and by increasing class size.

But the teachers' federations have not led their members to formulate demands that can hit at the main problems or win the widespread support of the people. In fact, the teachers are lucky that the government threatened to pass the bill which swung the issue over to that of the right of teachers to strike. This brought the support of the labour movement and the working class behind them at the last minute.

In fact, their demands, before Bill C-274 can be summed up simply as "more". More money for teachers and, to be fair, money to cut class size.

However, the stubborn fact which allows Davis to rally the people against the teachers, is that, given the current state of the economy, there isn't much more money for education or anything else. (This is not to say that teachers don't deserve a raise like everyone else.) People in these times of gallopping inflation cannot afford to pay more taxes.

Ontario teachers demonstrate against Bill 274 & 275.

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LETTERS

New Canada wants to hear from workers, farmers, students, and other Canadians, on how U.S. imperialiam affects your life. Tell us about conditions in your factory, farm, office, and school.

A true story

Dear New Canada,

I am a worker from Guelph and a member of the National Committee for Independent Canadian Unions and the Canadian Liberation Movement. When I first arrived in Guelph, I wanted to find out all about the unions in the Guelph area.

Naturally, the first place I went to find out about the Yankee unions was the Guelph and District Labour Council.

I walked into their offices and asked, "I'd like some information about the unions in the Guelph area." Immediately the office flew into a panic.

After exchanging worried and meaningful glances, one of the people in the office came forward to the counter and assured me very earnestly, "You know, we don't take any money from businesses!" Since I look nothing like a businessman, I thought this answer was more than a little peculiar.

Having learnt all I needed to know about the Yankee unions in Guelph, I returned home, more determined than ever to drive them out of Canada for good!

K.Y., Guelph

Compensation victory

Dear Editor,

On Jan. 4, 1974 I received a cheque for $614.51 from the Workmen's Compensation Board. This was to cover 5-1/2 weeks of compensation due to my suffering from "lead intoxication". It was one of the few times that the Canada Metal Co. has refused to contest a claim due to lead poisoning.

Usually a worker who has lead poisoning is coerced by the company and the sell-out Yankee union, the International Chemical Workers' Union, into not applying for compensation. After all, it is bad publicity. One need only look at the Cominco smelter in Trail, B.C., to see what can happen when workers begin to fight on health and safety issues. Canada Metal is a subsidiary of Cominco.

Winning the compensation was a great victory for the workers. It showed that people can fight *and* win against the company and the U.S. union hacks. A key factor in the victory was the excellent support given to me by the Canadian Liberation Movement.

The struggle also pointed out the need for a Canadian Union at Canada Metal. Workers expect to have to fight the company for their rights. But on top of that they must fight the "International" union too! In my compensation case the only action taken by the ICWU was to join with the company in a campaign of slander against me.

It is my hope that the other workers at Canada Metal will take this victory as the beginning of a successful struggle for safe working conditions.

Fraternally,

J.D.

Spirit of '37 Revived

Dear New Canada,
What happened in '37? What is the spirit that has been revived? Who, when and what occurred to warrant remembrance and revival?

Ask these questions and many more to any person in the street and in all probability they will stare and look very sheepish at you.

Why? Because these and many more are questions regarding Canadian History, a subject that is more neglected than any other subject taught in Canadian schools.

Up to three weeks ago I was completely ignorant of what happened and was even unaware of what century '37 was in. 1737? 1837 or even 1937? If it was not for a very fortunate event for me I would in all probability still be just as ignorant of the facts as I was then.

To my surprise, and later on gratification, my educators, I can safely and truth-

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NEW CANADA

Canadian Liberation Newspaper

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LETTERS

continued from page 2

fully say educators, were not professors but a band of young, keen and intelligent persons, who astounded me and also infected me in their enthusiasm to revive the spirit of '37!

Enthusiasm in many cases borders hysteria, but here it was the brand that brings to the fore the love and devotion a true patriot has for his or her country. The brand that fosters and develops a true love for their fellow man. Personally I cannot find words or thoughts that can adequately describe my admiration and gratitude for presenting me with the opportunity to meet and mingle with them and can gladly say that I am very pleased to sympathize with their aims and beliefs.

It is very heartening to know that the younger generations are genuinely concerned and active with Canada's future.

What is the Spirit of '37?

What is the spirit of '37, and how does it affect Canada today? In 1837 a gallant band of patriots tired of being ruled from Westminster gallantly attempted to organize the country and win independence for Canada. With improvised weapons and under brave but inexperienced leaders, the patriots fought courageously and determinedly the more experienced and better-armed red-coats. Finally, the experience and superiority in arms told the tale. Defeat in the field was not an effective deterrent to the patriots who still voiced their disapproval of the fact that they were treated as colonials by the English Parliament. The seeds of independence had seen sown, and although the seeds to some lay dormant, to others they sprouted if only to fall on stony ground.

Who were the leaders of the revolution? One was William Lyon MacKenzie, who escaped to return to Toronto. Papineau, his Quebec counterpart, also lived to tell the tale.

Samuel Lount and Peter Matthews were less fortunate and were captured by the Redcoats and sentenced to hang at Toronto jail. The gallows were erected outside the jail in full view of both the public and their fellow patriots. To add insult to injury these gallows were moved from the rear of the prison and re-erected in the most prominent position to ensure the maximum satisfaction (?) for the spectators. This was an unwarranted act, committed with hopes that it would strike fear into the public's heart. Public executions had ceased at the end of the 18th century in England.

Canadian government "discovers" an oil refinery!

Today, Canada is experiencing similar circumstances; although Canada has her own government, she is certainly not master in her own house. In contrast to the progress that has been made by many nations, we are in a sorry plight. We are controlled financially, educationally, and economically from south of the border.

Canada's resources are prospected, mined and tightly controlled by every nation except Canada. A few days ago an oil refinery was discovered in Newfoundland, an oil refinery that the Liberal Government was unaware existed! The irony of the whole situation is that it had to travel to the United States to negotiate for the oil products.

Manufacturing is also dominated by foreign ownership. Even our governments are going south of the border for consulting firms. This to me is an insult to the intelligence of Canadians and a slur on our capabilities.

The Canadian workers are also dominated from south of the border by the American unions which although they profess to be democratic are in reality exactly the opposite. These autocratic institutions, one cannot safely call them unions if one is to be honest, are creating an affluent working society, through their policy of ignoring those unfortunate workers who are earning low wages.

There are Canadians who have talent in the entertainment world and those who do make it to the top are virtually forced to seek employment abroad.

Then there are the foreign professors who come to this country and for two, or more, years are allowed to live tax-free at the Canadian taxpayers' expense.

1837 ignored and slandered in text books

Students in all categories are being denied their heritage by the pro-American and British lessons. In my search for reference to the martyrs of 1837, I was forced to search hard and diligently. There were no references in the grades 10, 11 and 12 text books and it was only when I looked in more than one grade 13 text book that I found any reference to the subject. This was not, as I anticipated in the front section of the book, but after the section on United States History which incidently occupied at least two thirds of the book. Then the argument or perhaps I should state story, was extremely pro-British stressing how inferior the patriots were in all respects.

The books in the book stores and drug stores are at least 95 per cent *from outside of Canada.* Even the few books that are printed in Canada are American oriented.

Yes, the Canadian public is in a sorry state. They are enjoying (?) the fourth highest standard of living in the world – naturally kind and benevolent "Uncle Sam" is number one, but what an out-and-out sham. How can any decent-thinking individual really and truly believe that he has the fourth highest standard of living, when in actual reality "Uncle Sam" practically controls all the money strings?

Everything is not 'hunky-dory' in the land.

In 1837 the fight for freedom was a vital issue and today it is just as vital. To survive as a nation we must gain our independence and conduct our own affairs. We must liberate our land from any nation which has domination over us. It will be a long and hard struggle and bitterness and hardship will have to be endured. There is no need and no room for hatred or violence, but we must awaken the public and make it aware of the seriousness of the situation. We must convince the smug majority that there is more in life than driving US-made cars with US-controlled gasoline and lubricating products, sitting down and watching American programmes on American televisions.

We must rid ourselves of this inferiority complex and cease taking a negative approach to life and allowing every Tom, Dick or Harry coming to this country to take control.

How can we achieve this? It is not going to be easy or performed overnight. We the working class must either find a way to persuade our present political parties to either adopt a one hundred per cent pro-Canadian outlook or seek a party that will be sympathetic towards the average person.

There is one way that can and will be very effective.

Dedicated young persons

There is a band of very dedicated young persons who are, through their own initiative and co-operation, very diligently and proudly working to this goal. They do not purposely seek any undue publicity or fame, but in no uncertain way they certainly deserve all the praise and support they can possibly receive. These young people sacrifice many hours; hours that they could spend in search of other kinds of pleasure, working for the cause.

They, to me, have no other goal in life, but to free the country from the clutches of "Uncle Sam". A few Saturdays ago I had to come to Toronto on business, and I was invited to come to the song and poetry festival that was held at the Education Centre on Bloor St. Being a stranger to Toronto I envisaged either going to the cinema or finding some alternate place of

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35,000 Ontario teachers oppose legislation of Davis Government.

Militant teachers organise in Ontario

To New Canada:

Ontario teachers have often been characterized as docile and uncritical servants of the status quo, or as a group too concerned with personal security and a "professional" status to be involved with the concerns of the working populace. A number of parents have expressed to me, as their child's instructor, the sentiment that we seem such a distant group, involved in our own academia, and vocal so often only to criticize parents from our ivory tower. Deserved as this image may or may not be, the events of the past month and a half are bound to rapidly change the relationship of this province's teachers to the working men and women whose children we share in educating.

The favourite targets of professorial and scholarly attack in staffrooms and at socials started to change, imperceptibly at first, about two and a half years ago. Amidst the carping about behavioural problems and negligent parents, short, slightly apologetic comments about budget ceilings and government ineptitude and improvidence began to be injected. First supply teachers were threatened with salary cuts, then supplies were cut, then consultants were placed in classrooms. The pork barrel was rapidly becoming bare! Classes were getting larger! Jobs were threatened! Teachers were unemployed! A crisis in education was upon us!

Initial teacher reaction, led by trustees' associations and teachers' federation executives often seemed to alienate public sympathy. Calls for the preservation of educational standards often were not met with sympathy by parents who felt they had often been viewed with a certain professional haughtiness. By the end of last year, even the most conservative teachers were feeling threatened by a government which had succeeded in dividing them from the public.

The introduction of Bill 274 in the Ontario legislature by the Conservative government was the tactic which backfired on its authors. The focus of teachers' complaints shifted en masse from the shortcomings of society as manifested in their classrooms to the architects of that society. This bill, and its sequel 275, which made illegal the use of mass resignations as a bargaining weapon, and enforced compulsory arbitration in all disputes by a government-appointed arbitrator, caused a collective howl of rage, the groundswell of which moved the lumbering grand-daddy of Ontario teachers' federations, the O.T.F. to call a one-day strike and a massive march on Queen's Park. Enough teachers in the often uncooperative federations saw these bills as assaults on basic civil liberties to cause this expression of solidarity which transcended petty rivalries. It was clear that the teachers welcomed the support of organized labour, inviting union spokesmen to share the same public platform. Ontario teachers had been unwittingly put in a position by the government which almost overnight changed their traditional perspective.

Although the other federations had swung in behind the O.T.F., many teachers were nonetheless dissatisfied with their performance during the previous couple of years. Their leadership was often seen as weak, compromising, and their organization as confused, undemocratic, and bureaucratic.

In Toronto, the Metro O.S.S.T.F. had accepted a settlement which basically agreed to abide by the government's guidelines and ceilings. A very slim majority (2 per cent) of the membership had voted in favour of this settlement on the recommendation of most of the executive. Before the mass action at Queen's Park, disaffected members of this association had contacted one another and discussed ways to protest this sell-out and to seek alternatives to their federation's ineffectual leadership. A leaflet calling interested parties to a meeting the night of the demonstration (Dec. 18th) to organize "A Militant Teachers' Caucus for a Determined and Effective Teachers' Organization" was distributed to teachers before the march. The stated aims of this "Metro Teachers' Caucus" were to

"Fight to

1. Stop the cutbacks. Lift the ceilings. Improve the quality of education.
2. Win basic bargaining rights for teachers (i.e., the right to negotiate conditions of work – right to strike).
3. Defend teaching positions.
4. Promote mass involvement and actions by teachers.
5. Explore alternatives designed to achieve the foregoing goals."

The first stormy meeting of this caucus established that membership be open to all Ontario teachers: elementary, secondary, student, supply, etc. Subsequent meetings have clarified and strengthened the programme of this core group of militant teachers. Several members of the steering committee of this group have expressed sympathy in principle with the aims of the N.C.I.C.U. and the present writer is a member of both groups. The N.C.I.C.U. wishes this vanguard of the new social consciousness of Ontario teachers every success in their stated aims.

T.B., Toronto.

Unity

Dear editor:

First I would like to thank you for the information you sent me about the CLM.

I am a student in Sociology at the U. of T. and I found the information very useful in my essay on the development of two different nations in Canada. Being from Québec I am really interested by our liberation as Québécois and I have been very happy to know that somewhere in Canada the same spirit and goals were animating some people. It is a matter of survival for you as Canadians and us as Québécois, and I understand that in your approach one does not exclude the other. Maybe there is still a chance that these "countries" could liberate together.

Thank you,

J.G.

Patriots revive the Spirit of '37

Anti-Imperialist Day 1973

Anti-Imperialist Day Parade marches to the monuments of Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, and Samuel Lount and Peter Matthews, in the Toronto Necropolis.

The skirl of bagpipes and the beating of drums through the downtown streets of Toronto on December 1st marked the third annual celebration of Anti-Imperialist Day in Toronto. Led by the pipes and drums and a large red and gold banner reading "Revive the Spirit of '37", the parade left City Hall Square at 2 p.m. The first stop was at Toronto and Court streets, the site where Samuel Lount, a blacksmith, and Peter Matthews, a farmer, were hung by the British imperialists in 1838.

Here, surrounded by banners calling for "Canadian Unions for Canadian Workers", "Canada Must Have Canadian Universities", and the Canadian Liberation Movement, Milton Acorn read his poem "A Proposed Epitaph for Samuel Lount". No plaque or monument marks the spot where these revolutionary heroes died, but on this day they were remembered.

The marchers moved on through downtown Toronto and Regent Park chanting slogans of national liberation and singing spirited fighting songs.

Lount's descendant lays wreath

At the Necropolis cemetary, a representative from the Canadian Liberation Movement in Guelph and Roman Olszewski of the 85% Canadian Quota Campaign laid wreaths at the grave of the leader of the 1837 revolution, William Lyon Mackenzie.

An unfinished monument to the patriots, Lount and Matthews, stands in the Necropolis. Here, George Lount, a descendant, and Rick Fitches, representing the National Committee for Independent Canadian Unions laid wreaths in their honour. Gary Perly, National Chairman of the Canadian Liberation Movement also laid a wreath and reminded the marchers that the monument to Lount and Matthews is unfinished to symbolise that their work – the struggle for Canadian liberation – is not done.

With the ceremonies over, everyone went to the Donvale Community Centre for supper and a very enjoyable party. A historical slide-show, spirited singing of patriotic songs, and a lively discussion of the struggle for Canadian Independence were the final events of a memorable day.

MARCH ON
ANTI-IMPERIALIST
DAY 1973
CITY HALL SQUARE
DEC 1 2 PM
TIME

Dressed as Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, Samuel Lount, Peter Matthews and patriot farmers, today's patriots announce Anti-Imperialist Day through the streets of Toronto.

A large turn out for the Spirit of '37 Festival, an evening of patriotic music and poetry.

Spirit of '37 Festival

A week before Anti-Imperialist Day, over 400 people attended the "Revive the Spirit of '37 Festival." Again this year, the programme was highlighted by Milton Acorn, the People's Poet, and Cedric Smith (of the Perth County Conspiracy). This year many more advance tickets were sold, especially to workers and community people. This shows a heightened awareness of imperialist oppression among Canadians and the desire to move forward the anti-imperialist struggle.

Patriotic music and poetry

While the political consciousness of the people attending the Festival was evident, a similar advance was not evident in the programme itself. Parts of the performance were not challenging for the audience. The people wanted to hear how we are going to fight the U.S. imperialists and the appearance of the Anti-Imperialist Chorus, singing "Three Hundred Years a Nation" was loudly cheered.

Nevertheless, poems like Milton's *The Sleeping Giant,* put to music by Cedric, brought the anti-imperialist theme to the people. *Bethuniverse,* which pays tribute to Dr. Norman Bethune, the Canadian doctor who fought with the Chinese against Japanese imperialism, raised the challenge for all Canadians to take up the struggle in our

First celebration in Ottawa

Patriots begin the Anti-Imperialist Day march at the Arts Centre, Ottawa.

Militant Patriots chanting, "Revive the Spirit of '37", marched to the National War Memorial led by a huge bright red banner proudly proclaiming, Anti-Imperialist Day 1973.

The march was the first Anti-Imperialist Day March held in Ottawa and was organised by the Anti-Imperialist Day Committee which was composed of the Canadian Liberation Movement (CLM), the Progressive Youth Movement (PYM), and patriotic individuals.

Wreath laid at war memorial

At the National War Memorial, Tom Clement, the Chairman of the Ottawa Club of the CLM, spoke of the necessity to "Revive the Spirit of '37." Today in Canada we must revive the revolutionary unity between Canada and Quebec, build unity between workers and farmers, build a truly popular movement as in 1837-39. Today the proletariat will lead the struggle against U.S. Imperialism to successful completion. The wreath was laid to commemorate the patriots and patriotes who fought and died in the revolutions of 1837-39.

The marchers then proceeded through the Mall where a brief speech was given by Mort Redmond of PYM who called on Patriotic Canadians to join the march to commemorate our revolutionary heroes and to oppose the U.S. takeover of our country. The speaker pointed out that our economy, our natural resources, our trade unions, our culture, and our universities are controlled by the U.S. Shoppers responded very favourably and several joined in the march.

The march proceeded through the mall towards the U.S. embassy. Marchers chanted Revive the Spirit of '37, Nationalise U.S. oil companies, and Canadian Unions for Canadian Workers.

Star and stripes flying

At the U.S. Embassy the Stars and Stripes were flying. The marchers chanted "Yankees Go Home," and Geoff Sharpe of PYM spoke exposing the U.S. domination of our country. "Canada is run by the U.S. which has a small band of traitors who sell out our country rather than work in the interests of the Canadian people."

The march went on to Parliament Hill which is directly across the street from the U.S. embassy. On the steps of the Parliament Buildings, Tom Clement, of CLM pointed out that in 1837 the patriots and patriotes fought against the traitors, the Family Compact and Chateau Clique, who acted as agents of British Imperialism. Today U.S. Imperialism is the primary enemy of the Canadian People and today we have a new family compact led by Trudeau. The Canadian people must "Revive the Spirit of '37", today.

The march proceeded back through the mall and then on to the National Archives Building for a party. Spirits were very high after an extremely successful march. Patriotic songs were sung and people enthusiastically discussed the importance of 1837 and the necessity to organise today. Most people had never been involved in a march and were extremely excited about building a bigger and better march next year.

Members of the Ottawa Waffle attended both the march and the party and expressed great concern for the necessity to build unity among the anti-imperialist forces in Canada.

The working together of the Canadian Liberation Movement, the Progressive Youth Movement, and members of the Ottawa Waffle is an important step towards building anti-imperialist unity. The groups put aside their differences in analysis and interpretation and worked together to build Anti-Imperialist Day. The unity of the people is essential in opposing U.S. Imperialism.

Tom Clement, Chairman of Ottawa CLM, speaks at Parliament Hill, Anti-Imperialist Day, 1973.

Patriots arrested

On Thursday November 29, 1973, three members of the Canadian Liberation Movement dressed as William Lyon Mackenzie, Samuel Lount, and Peter Matthews were arrested by the Ottawa police.

The Patriots had earlier read the Canadian Declaration of Independence of 1837 on Parliament Hill and put it on the wall of the Parliament Buildings. Later the Patriots walked through the downtown area explaining Anti-Imperialist Day to the people and encouraging them to join the march on Saturday.

Just slightly after noon the patriots arrived in the Sparks Street Mall. They were informed by a police officer that it was illegal to distribute literature in the mall. Meanwhile two so-called religious groups

Patriots reviving the spirit of '37: Anti-Imperialist Day, 1973, Toronto.

fight against the United States in our country.

Anti-Imperialist Day across Canada

In Ottawa, Anti-Imperialist Day was celebrated for the first time. A wreath was laid at the National War Memorial to commemorate the Canadian heroes who fought for an independent country in 1837-39.

In Victoria, Anti-Imperialist Day was celebrated with a film night which showed films of Canadians' historic fight against foreign oppression.

The job is not yet finished . . .

The ever-apparent message of Anti-Imperialist Day is that the job started by the patriots in 1837-39 is not yet finished. Canada is still held under the oppression of a foreign power – the United States. However, the Canadian people are fighting back.

This year, Anti-Imperialist Day was held in three cities across Canada. Next year there will be even more celebrations as the AID Committee is already laying plans for the 137th anniversary of the Canadian and Québec revolutions.

It is our job to complete the work of the patriots by uniting to drive the imperialists from Canadian soil. Their fight inspires us to win our liberation.●

Workers fight for Canadian Union

continued from page 10

Canadian Labour Congress and specifically by allowing Canadian delegates alone to vote for the Canadian representative to the General Executive of the DWU. Brandenburg spoke out against this resolution condemning it as a "political move," denouncing the proponents of the resolution and boasting, "We're bigger than any CLC."

When the resolution was defeated, the Canadians caucused and nominated Tighe to run against the "international" slate's hand-picked nominee for Canadian representative on the board. Tighe lost in the overall count but received 90 per cent of the Canadian vote. The Canadian delegates returned home very angry. The actions of the union in the next year were to be the last straw.

In early June, 1973, when local elections were held, local 61 members voted 85 per cent by referendum to give their executive the power to investigate the possibility of decertification from the "international".

When Brandenburg got wind of the referendum, he sent one of his vice-presidents to investigate. He also ordered Tighe to appear at the DWU's Englewood, New Jersey headquarters. Tighe sent back a telegram saying he was unable to appear but would be available to meet Brandenburg in Windsor.

Brandenburg sent a hysterical five-page letter to every member of local 61, to all Seagram local presidents in Canada, and to the *Windsor Star* denouncing Tighe for "disloyalty".

A few weeks later, while members of local 61 were on holiday and plant shut down, the "international" moved to suspend the local executive, seize the local funds – put the local under trusteeship or dictatorship from the U.S.A. They set up a "trial" committee consisting of two U.S. citizens and one sellout Canadian. They would allow no press and no spectators and scheduled the "trial" for a workday.

Nonetheless, members of local 61 were prepared to shut down the plant so that all might attend the "trial". It was not necessary. The members were prepared to fight. When the "Trial committee" arrived in Canada with their New York lawyer the night before, they were served with a subpoena demanding they appear in Supreme court the next morning. At the hearing, the judge granted local 61 a 10-day injunction to stop the trusteeship on the grounds that notice of the "trail" had not been properly given. The $55,000 in the local strike fund was rescued and placed in the trusteeship of the court, allowing the local to spend the funds in the normal manner, excepting legal expenses.

So sure were the "international" officers that they could beat the Canadian courts that the "trial board" was arrogantly sitting in another part of town waiting to begin, fully expecting the Supreme Court hearing to be over in a matter of minutes.

Local Militancy Postpones Trial

The "international" tried again to set up a "trial" but postponed it indefinitely when faced with the angry militancy of the members.

The executive of local 61 called a special membership meeting on Sept. 23 to give the "international" a chance to put its views across. George Orlando, a union vice-president and executive assistant to Brandenburg was booed by the members, some of whom picketed the meeting with signs saying, "Yankee Go Home", No Watergate in Walkerville", and "We Want Out".

Tighe was loudly applauded when he told the members that nobody would be taking over their local and that if anybody were going on trial, it should be the "International". "Whatever we do, we do it together," said Tighe.

The petition to decertify will have been handed in to the Ontario Labour Relations Board by the time of the publication. The contract expires Dec. 31st and in Ontario, local unions have the right to apply for decertification or a new union in the last 60 days of their contract. The executive of local 61 has not yet decided what it will do after decertification.

There is a suggestion that they become a charter local of the CLC. This would be like jumping from the frying pan into the fire. The CLC is controlled by the U.S. unions and the "charter locals" are little more than holding companies to be handed over to a U.S. union at the appropriate moment. The CLC has also categorically refused to help local 61 or local 69 in their struggles.

The Hiram Walker workers should form their own independent Canadian union and affiliate to the Confederation of Canadian Union (CCU). Then they could organise distillery workers across the country. The basis is there right now in the breakaway moves by other locals. It will be an inspiration to all Canadian workers.●

Canada Metal

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after the public meeting.

Many of the people from the neighbourhood near the plant who attended the public meeting came as a result of leafletting by members of the Canadian Liberation Movement.

Besides the large turnout at the meeting of concern citizens, the other factor forcing the Board not to delay action was the strong case against Canada Metal presented by Dr. David Parkinson of Sick Children's Hospital and Mike Roberts of the University of Toronto research group.

On Nov. 16th, the Board of Health made public the following four recommendations:

1) The Board gave the company until Feb. 28 to stop pollution. If that deadline is not met, the Board will ask the Supreme Court of Ontario to order the plant closed.

2) The Board will ask the Ministry of Health to order Canada Metal to install any necessary changes and equipment to reduce lead pollution to safe levels.

3) The Board will ask the Ministry of Labour to have the workers at Canada Metal tested for lead poisoning and also the workers at other plants in the area.

4) The Board withdrew its objection to an application by the company to install a new filtering system and smoke stack. (This was to open the way for further court action against Canada Metal. The proposed system is just a token gesture that will not solve the problem, but city government opposition to this application gave the company an excuse for not doing anything. The Board that grants building permits is continuing to deny the application.)

Alderperson Anne Johnston, a member of the Board of Health, said that there should be some provincial legislation arranging for payment to employees of the plant if it were shut down.

The only result so far of the Board's four recommendations has been that Canada Metal decided to have its own doctors give lead tests to its workers. These tests were given Dec. 10th. The results are not yet available.

None of the government departments involved have yet taken any action on the Toronto Board of Health's recommendations.

500 tested for lead poisoning

On Dec. 3rd, the Board of Health conducted blood tests in the area near the Canada Metal plant. Of the 500 persons (both children and adults) tested, 10 persons were found to have lead counts of over 50 micrograms of lead per 100 millilitres of blood.

4 children, with lead levels ranging from 50 to 202, were hospitalized for treatment. A lead level of over 40 is considered dangerous to health for children.

Unity needed

The people living near the plant, especially those with children, want to end Canada Metal's pollution one way or another, even if it means the plant's being forced to close or move.

The workers in the plant want to keep it open and keep their jobs, even if it means "living" with pollution.

The government wants to move the plant and replace it with a park. Canada Metal is favourable to moving, since then they could apply for a government grant to pay the costs of moving and putting in pollution control equipment in the new plant; they will also have more room for expansion, and they will get away from organised, angry citizens.

Alternatively, Canada Metal would like to stay where it is and at most install a few pieces of equipment that won't come near solving the pollution problem.

To win the fight to end pollution from Canada Metal, the people of the community need the support of the workers in the plant.

To win the fight to keep the plant open, the workers need the support of the people of the community.

If both unite in demanding that the plant install sufficient equipment to effectively lower pollution inside and outside the plant to safe levels and that it stay open where it is, with the company paying all costs, including full wages to the workers during any temporary shutdown, then the people living in the neighbourhood and the workers in the plant will have the strength together to win and both will benefit.

Canadian union caucus needed

It's probably difficult for the workers at Canada Metal to get together with each other, in an organised way, to decide their strategy and tactics for dealing with this and other problems, because they are at present stuck in a Yankee union that sides with the company against them – the International Chemical Workers Union.

A Canadian Union Caucus in the plant, made up of the most trustworthy and determined workers, would be able to provide the organisation and leadership needed to be able to deal with problems like keeping the plant open and stopping pollution and unsafe conditions in the plant and to lay the groundwork for breaking from the ICWU and organising a Canadian union local.●

Encouraged by Spirit of '37

continued from page 3

amusement to kill the seven or eight intervening hours. Fortunately for me I was invited to spend the time at ––––– residence where my interest in the movement commenced.

It was not because I was glad to be able to come in from the rain that has inspired me to write this, but it was what I witnessed when I entered the premises. A bee-hive of activity – a labour of love and dedication. There hanging on the wall was something that was already a masterpiece, a king-sized banner depicting the scenes from the 1837 uprising. Perhaps it was an error to say uprising, but I must confess that at that time in my judgement it was only that. I still had deep down the feeling and the perspective that in that day the British were correct in all fields – after all, I only knew of the British VERSION. Now I KNOW it was an out-and-out rebellion against the overbearing attitude of the British – the same attitude that helped them to lose the States. The conversation that ensued between the industrious workers and myself was not only very educational, but also thoroughly convinced me that the history that had been taught to me at school was very one-sided. There was definitely no mention whatsoever about the causes of the rebellion or about how courageously the followers of the patriots had fought.

It was very comforting to know that there are people in this country who have Canada's independence at heart, who are prepared to work for this goal. It will be a very difficult and bitter struggle for they not only have the oppressors to fight but also a huge chunk of the Canadian population. This battle cannot be won overnight, it may take a decade or two, but if grit, determination, courage, patriotism and self-sacrifice count as they surely will, then ultimate victory is assured.

Keep up the work and no doubt in the end you will be successful and free Canada from the clutches of the scheming and unscrupulous alien. It may take a long time, but the greater number of young folk that are brought into the fold, the swifter the movement will drink the cup of success. Stay away from violence and any hate-generating tactics and you will no doubt attract the older generation. Remember the older folk have seen enough of violence. Be bold in your actions and always be ready to answer any criticism with wisdom not with violence or shoddy work. Be ready to listen to advice or any worthwhile news that can be passed up to you. Don't force your ideas and feelings on unwilling listeners, but only patiently and gently attempt to explain the goals and aims of the movement.

Keep plugging away and good luck to you and to the revival of the spirit of '37.

F.C.

were distributing their literature in the mall. A police officer explained that it was all right for the Process and Hare Krishna to distribute literature since they were religious groups. Of course the police do not mind these groups since they teach people to live in an imaginary world. When one of the patriots asked if making a speech was illegal, the officer did not reply. The patriots made a very well-received speech and started home.

At the end of the mall, the patriots were met by three police cars and the officer who they had spoken to previously. The patriots were arrested and detained in the police station for forty minutes. The police claimed that they were disturbing the peace but no charges were laid.

The police know the potential of the rising patriotic feeling in Canada and although they over-reacted and arrested the patriots, they quickly realised the popular outrage the arresting of these patriots could create.●

Developing a New Canadian Cultu

A year of solid accomplishment

CAR Ontario Builds Membership and Enforces Rental Fees

After the first National Conference of Canadian Artists Representation in Winnipeg in 1971, Ontario artists set themselves 2 immediate goals: the recruitment of new members and the enforcement of the CAR exhibition rental fee. Both of these goals have been accomplished: membership is now well over 500 and most Ontario galleries are paying fees.

Other struggles have also taken place. February 1972 was the beginning of a long struggle with the Art Gallery of Ontario over the complete neglect of the gallery's responsibilities to the Canadian and Ontarian people pinpointed by the hiring of the American Richard Wattenmaker as Chief Curator. More recently CAR and the AGO battled over the AGO's phoney board elections in June, '73. See *New Canada,* Vol. IV, No. 4.

Artists have insisted that recognition be given of artists' copyright and that royalties be paid for reproductions. In hiring practices, artists have insisted that Canadians be the bosses of Canadian cultural institutions.

Attempts have been made in vain to convince the Ontario Association of Art Galleries and the Professional Art Dealers Assoc. of Canada to ally in fields of common interest such as insurance and shipping policies, lobbying for funds, etc.

With CAR consultation, the Ontario Arts Council has set up "Artario Art Multiples" and the "artist in the schools" projects and the Canada Council has set up the Visual Art Bank.

Current struggles are being waged for a visual arts pavilion at Ontario Place, a crate pool and an Olympic Sports CAR programme to bring the '76 Olympics to Canadian TV audiences through the eyes of Canadian artists.

CAR is active on the local level at helping to plan municipal art centres, convincing cities to buy works of local artists and paying them according to the fee schedule.

To quote John Boyle, CARO spokeman – "out of deep concern for the tragic condition of Canadian art and artists, for the strengthening and very survival of a Canadian nation and its culture and for the establishment of the visual arts as a relevant, respected and contributing entity within Canadian society, artists within CARO and various co-ops are developing policies and programmes that are ambitious and comprehensive. We are learning at last to work together for the common good.

"While the 'rugged individual' is by no means dead, we have tasted the fruits of united action and community involvement and there will be no turning back."

It is with this knowledge of accomplishment and support that CAR delegates faced several serious questions at the National Conference held in Toronto on December 15 and 16. ●

Canadian Artists Representation National Conference

The decision was made to form an interim National Council, consisting of 10 members with Sylvain Voyer of CAR Edmonton as interim chairman. It is Voyer's job to call the next meeting of the council which will be held in Edmonton in February. This will help to strengthen CAR as a national organisation and also help to strengthen the strong and growing CAR local in Edmonton.

Boycott of five Nova Scotia Galleries

CAR has called for the support of artists across Canada in the boycott of five public and university galleries in Nova Scotia. These five galleries are paying CAR scheduled fees to well-known artists from other parts of Canada but are offering reduced fees or no fees at all to Maritime artists.

The galleries at Mt. St. Vincent University, St. Mary's University, Dalhousie University, and the Centennial Gallery in Halifax are attempting to split the unity of artists across Canada and their fight for the right to be paid for their work.

Discussion was held about the size and frequency of National meetings and CARO supported the idea of smaller, more frequent meetings because they will be easier to fund. Although the basis of representation has not yet been decided, there is a tendency to avoid representation by population because of the strength of CAR Ontario and fear of its dominating the national organisation.

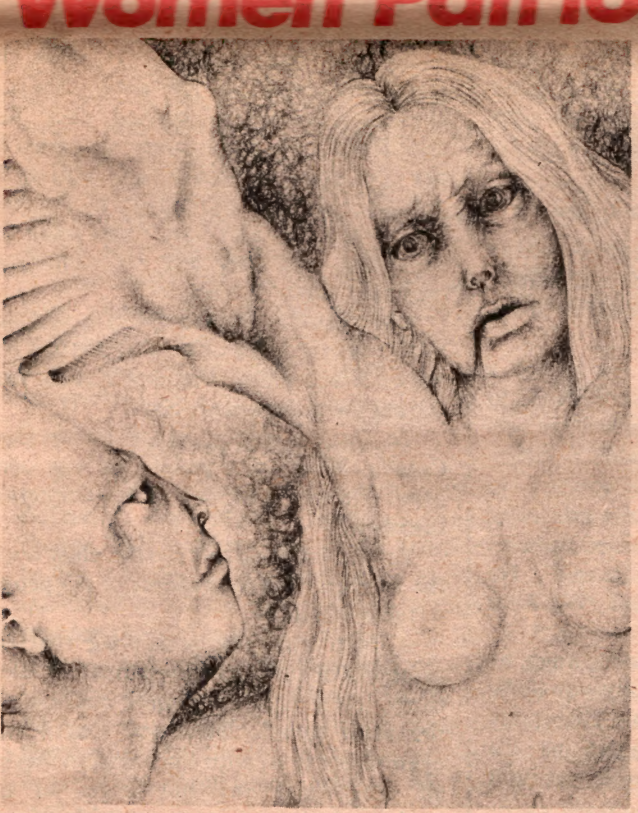
CAR Ontario members are not happy with the basis of representation because they were allowed only three delegates for over 500 members while PEI had two delegates for less than 10 members.

While no CARO members were allowed to attend the conference as observers, the Canada Council was allowed an observer. In order for CAR to grow as a democratic organisation, it is important that the problem of representation be solved.

Alliance with SAPQ

It was decided that CAR National, CAR Québec and the Société des Artistes Professionelles de Québec (SAPQ) meet to dis-

Women Patriots:



a new group of Canadian artists

Lynn Hutchinson Brown

"As a woman, a Canadian patriot, a practicing artist, I have undergone changes which are propelling my work in an anticolonial direction. Once introverted and antisocial in my image of woman, I am now stressing in my work the task of seeing our history, our art, through our own eyes, and creating them with our own hands."

On December 18, 1973 marking the anniversary of the patriots' march down Yonge St. in the revolution of 1837 almost to the day, three Canadian artists, Margo Blackell, Shelly Graves Shaw and Lynn Hutchinson Brown opened a show called WOMPA at the Gadatsy Gallery in Toronto.

The opening's audience of 200 people showed a big difference in attitude on the part of the artists. Where formerly this showing would have been attended by a highly selected handful of people, now the artists have actively encouraged all kinds of people to see their work by postering on construction hoardings and phoning people to remind them of the opening.

This is a great step forward in making art for the people, not just for the artists and their patrons, and helped to make the opening Toronto's most successful of the year.

WOMPA meaning Woman Patriot is a "newly formed group of Canadian graphic artists whose goal is to more effectively challenge through art, the male oriented, American-dominated values imposed on Canadian life."

All three women are members of Canadian Artists Representation and have been involved in recent struggles of CAR to oppose the appointment of Richard Wattenmaker, an American, as chief curator of the Art Gallery of Ontario. Their struggles have been directed at the main problem in Canada today for Canadian artists, imperialist control over our cultural institutions.

In order to see a connection between the struggles of Canadian artists in theory and in practice, New Canada asked each artist to describe the drawing that she felt best defined the present struggle.

Shelly Graves Shaw described a series of six ink and water colour drawings called "Amerikan Love," each naming an important colony of the U.S. – Chile, Dominican Republic, Greece, Canada, Vietnam and the U.S.A. The titles "Amerikan Love" are fitting to describe the imperialist tactic that in the name of friendship and the spirit of a good neighbour, the US Imperialists will try to devastate whole nations – they love you to death.

Among faces in the drawing, those of Richard Nixon and US military figures could be seen, but no distinction was made between those of the oppressor and the oppressed. On the other hand the faces were strong and positive showing that the struggle leads to victory. For Canadians, the point of US imperialism is felt sharply, as we are the most important resource base and trading partner of the U.S. The drawings should make this clear.

Margo Blackell feels that "as Canadians we have not yet felt our national strength for when we were relieved from the power of one imperialist country, we came under the control of another." Blackell's work deals centrally with the oppression of women and our problems as cheap labourers in the work force and non-wage earners in the home.

She described a group of four drawings named "Drink to Patriarchy" which show the oppression of women by the church, by men and by society in general. A middle-aged woman is depicted as most oppressed by a christ figure nailed to a cross and sustaining three generations of men through an umbilical cord.

The small bouquet of roses, taken from the crown of thorns represents the token flowers given to women on Mothers' Day – recognition for our contribution to society. (Perhaps a "family allowance" cheque would be a more appropriate symbol of the pay-off).

As in general, society mystifies women, these drawings do the same by using the age old symbols of Christ and the umbilicus. In order to defeat oppression, we must not continue to reinforce the myths, but struggle with the reality of the isolation of being a housewife or a low wage-earner.

The strongest, most positive features of Blackwell's work are the faces of her women who are strong and undefeated, despite their oppression, and clearly remind us that as Canadians, we cannot be liberated unless half of Canada, Canadian women, are liberated.

Lynn Hutchinson Brown, a member of the Canadian Liberation Movement, has clearly seen the need for women to struggle to become leaders in the liberation struggle. She points to "Patriectomy" as her strongest political statement. It shows a Canadian woman being devoured by several forces: a grotesque American military figure, a member of the Ku Klux Klan, and a Hollywood women with an American eagle overseeing the scene.

Hutchinson Brown stresses the need for awareness of our past struggles for example and inspiration in our present struggles. Incorporated into the drawing are quotations from Willian Lyon Mackenzie's Declaration of Independence in 1837, which tell of the struggle of Canadian patriots to overthrow British Imperialism. Her drawing shows clearly that the main enemy is US imperialism, but does not show the people fighting back.

Her figures of women are the weakest of all three artists and about this Hutchinson Brown says: "although they are still often fragile, the women I draw are becoming fighters. They are being infected with the spirit of staunch patriots like Isabel Baxter Mackenzie, who forged munitions in 1837 to combat the Upper Canada Family Compact and British Imperialism".

This artist is taking a leading role in the development of a Canadian culture.

It is significant to note that William Withrow, Director of the A.G.O., and person responsible for the hiring of Richard Wattenmaker as Chief Curator there tried to prove that he too is a patriot by attending the opening. CAR staunchly opposed the appointment and attacked Withrow for his pro-imperialist politics.

WOMPA will be opening in Ottawa on Feb. 19 and showing for two weeks at the Sussex Annex Works. Watch for this show which makes a real attempt to bring art to the Canadian people and is a great step forward in the creation of a Canadian culture. ●

re

cuss common problems and the possibility of an alliance. This move was felt necessary because of the nature of CAR Québec which has mainly English-speaking members. While it is important to build greater understanding and alliances between the Canadian and Québecois peoples, SAPQ is in great danger of government control because of its heavy reliance on grants. As long as our governments are pro-imperialist, then funds accepted from them will only serve to further their goals and not the interests of the Canadian and Québecois peoples.

Organisations that intend to serve the people must be built with the support of the people in order to build strong Canadian and Québecois nations.

CAR withdraws from the CCA

In a step toward building a people's organisation, CAR National Council decided to withdraw from the Canadian Conference for the Arts (CCA). The CCA recently spent $200,000 of the Canadian people's money to sponsor an elaborate conference in Ottawa. This was clearly an attempt on the part of the federal government to control artists' organisations and it is good for CAR to make this move.

Canadian Citizens only

The interim National Council of CAR voted that all its members must be Canadian citizens. This motion was opposed by only one delegate and shows how clearly its members understand that Canadians must run their cultural organisations.

All Artists or visual Artists?

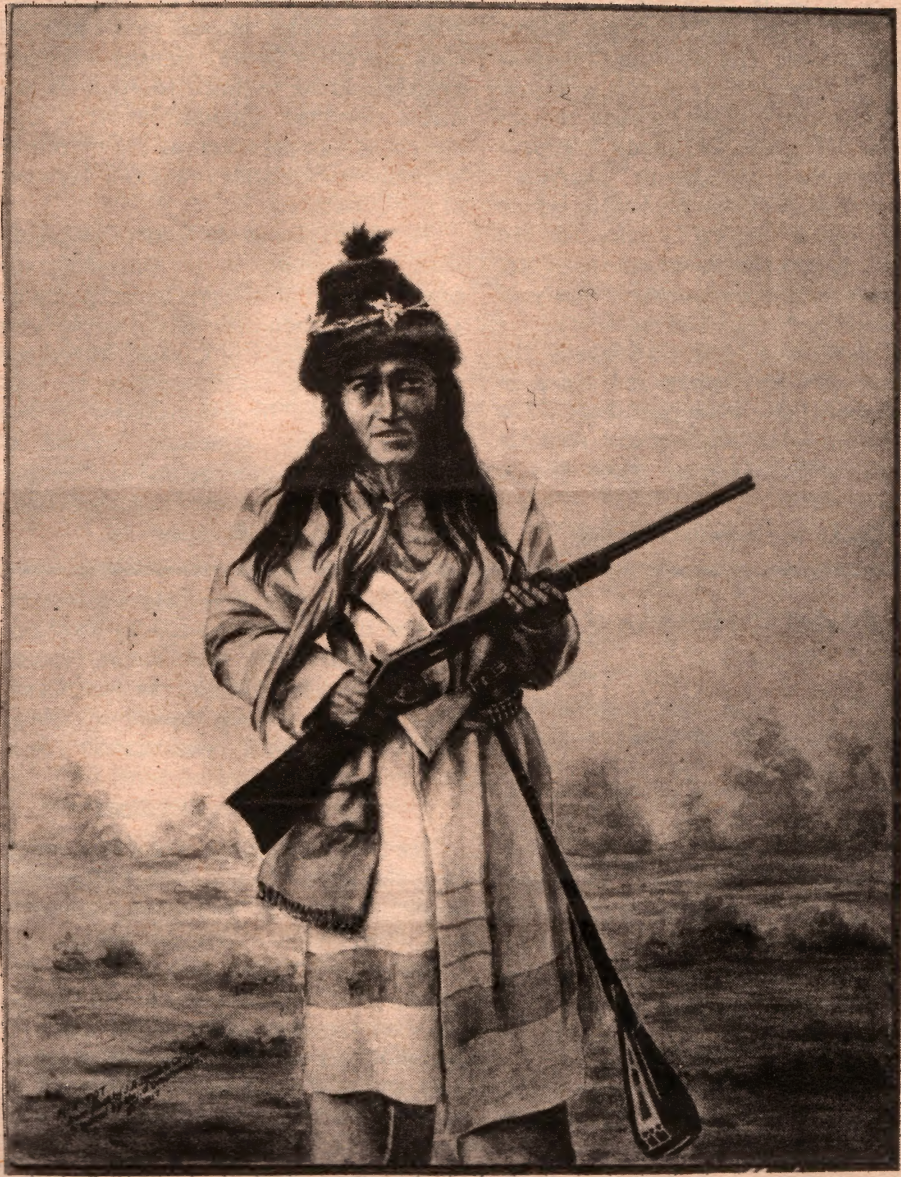
CAR has won many victories since its founding in 1967 and has done so often on the basis of unity of all artists. A provisional statement of purpose in the draft

It is important that before the next conference in Edmonton, CAR locals in every province fight this position. CAR members have shown in the past that all types of artists can work together for common goals. Throughout history artists have been divided into societies and guilds and encouraged to compete with each other rather than work together.

It is crucial at this time when our nation is at stake to unite to defeat the imperialist forces which aim to destroy our culture and our people. As CAR visual artists and literary artists fought to oppose the appointment of Richard Wattenmaker, an American, as the Chief Curator of the AGO in 1972, they must now continue to unite in future struggles.

It can be seen that for CAR to continue to build and grow as a strong organisation, its members must consider the best path. CAR has gained strength from past victories and can only do so in the future if its members fight for a democratic basis for representation at conferences, for principled alliances with other groups, for freedom to operate without government control and most important, for unity among its membership. It is only on this basis that we can win control of the Canadian culture and Canadian cultural institutions. ●

PEOPLE'S HISTORY



Pi-a-pot, one of the native warriors in the uprising of 1885, painted in watercolours from a photograph taken in 1885. From the Public Archives of Canada.

How many buffets must the bondsman bear
    Till in just anger he return the blow
    With a swift stroke that lays the tyrant low?
How long must he the galling fetters wear,
Till it be well that he arise and dare
    To rend and cast them, counting each his foe
    Who would subdue within his breast the glow
Of equal manhood that is kindled there?
How long a people mutely suffer wrong?
    How long be suppliant ere they make demand?
How long be spurned, till in a surging throng
    They gather, stern of purpose, strong of hand,
To throttle the oppression of the land,
    And live immortal in their country's song?

by J.E. Logan, who was born in Hamilton in 1852, wrote under the pseudonym of "Barry Dane," and died in 1915. This poem was published a year after his death by the Pen and Pencil Club of Montreal, and is evidence of the widespread support that existed among Canadians for the Metis' cause. Logan's questions stand for all of us today in the struggle against U.S. imperialist control of our country.

Selling Their Country Down the Drain

Roy Payne: Patriotic Singer from Nlfd.

That's the title of the first selection on the album "Love and Hate and Women's Lib" (Marathon) by "Newfie's country king," Roy Payne. In the uncharacteristically mournful dead march tempo of this ballad and the equally unusual (for Payne) angry refrain, "God have mercy on the man who doesn't give a damn, And turns his back while others steal the guts out of our land," Roy seems to have distilled his essentially unselfconscious depth of feeling for Canada.

Like all of his songs, this one has strong autobiographical overtones. A brief review of his career indicates that the lessons of his experience, although less obviously expressed in this composition, animate the lyrics and are focussed in the intense emotion of the music.

Payne has been said to have "done more to publicize his home province (Newfoundland) than the Department of Tourism" (Jack Hosier). It is particularly appropriate that Roy's roots are in that province. The hit songs of this contemporary folk balladeer from Trout River, "Goofie Newfie", "No Price Tags on the Doors in Newfoundland" and "Little Boats of Newfoundland" have, by their natural confidence, commanded the attention of a wide audience in a nation steeped in self-deprecation. It is the justice of this poet that he was initially inspired by the idiom of Canada's newest and poorest province, one often subjected to supercilious ridicule – an attitude born of these self doubts. Roy's unashamed first love, his home province, has helped Canadians to forget their clumsy efforts to be everything other than themselves.

Roy joined the Royal Canadian Dragoons at the age of 16-1/2, and this chapter in his life provides perhaps the underlying personal conflict expressed in this song.

You say they died for Canada, calling
    out her name
Tell me why then, why, do you stand
    by
And sell your country down the drain?

During his army career, Roy lost a very close personal friend, Fess Campbell, to whose memory Roy wrote "Pal of Mine". Perhaps Fess is the special hero behind the "heroes" in "fields where poppies grow."

After stints at Camp Borden, Petawawa and Gagetown, Roy served a two year tour of duty in Germany and with the U.N. forces in the Gaza Strip. He started writing seriously in Egypt, and entertained the troops with his own small band at Fort Phillips, near Nicosia, Cyprus. It was during these assignments that Roy saw the things produced by despotism and inequality – the poverty and strife – which he later sang about in his expression of appreciation for Canada "I Wouldn't Take a Million Dollars for a Single Maple Leaf."

Success came to Roy, again not without irony, at the Horseshoe Tavern, Toronto. A stage for high-priced Nashville artists and U.S.-style Country and Western acts, the Horseshoe is also the friendly meeting place of many East Coasters and Ontario working people. There Roy soon found an enthusiastic following. Composing five to six hours per day, frequent performances at the Horseshoe, guest appearances around the province and country, and a loyal coterie of fans who Roy made friends with, were the ingredients that made a genuine popularity that crested with the publication of "Goofie Newfie". Four albums and half a dozen additional singles, promoted by Horseshoe owner Jack Starr and "Aunt Bea" Martins, launched Roy into the commercial field.

But Roy has not turned into the stereotyped Country and Western recording artist. On stage, Roy dresses, speaks and sings in a thoroughly individual way. With the appearance of the "country rock" singer – long hair, floppy hat and bell bottoms – the rough honesty of the working man, and the voice and style of the country singer, he represents a synthesis in Canada which transcends the humourless style-conscious factionalism of U.S. artists. The "hippie-hardhat" dualism of American society finds no echo here. Off stage, in the tavern, Roy proves he is one of the people.

Most importantly, Roy seems not to have forgotten that the

Brave men who died for Canada must be
    turning in their graves,
'Cause you and I sit calmly by and sell
    their country down the drain.

He has expressed interest in the concern of Canadian for independent unions and in other bread-and-butter issues. The spirit of the prophet has always moved him to articulate the issues agitating his people. The spirit of revolutionary prophecy is very much alive in Roy Payne, Goofie Canadian.

● *T.B.*

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CHARLES LIPTON

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Windsor Students, Faculty fight appointment

At the University of Windsor a U.S. citizen has been chosen as Academic vice-president. Students, faculty and the community have come out in protest against this appointment. The Board of Governors were in the process of choosing a new vice-president, but a tie between two individuals took place. Dr. Leddy, President of the university, decided to "intervene" and promoted professor McAuliffe, whom he said was a "logical" choice for the position. As soon as the appointment was announced to the community a flurry of protest began.

McAuliffe has been teaching at the university for five years and living in Detroit. Only *after* his appointment did he deign to move to Windsor and take out Canadian landed immigrant status, and he did so in a hurry!

Quota Campaign takes action

A meeting was called by the Windsor 85% Canadian Quota Campaign, which published a statement condemning the appointment. Peter Havers, the national chairman of the Quota Campaign was guest speaker and he outlined to students and media how the appointment of a U.S. citizen as vice-president of the university was only one instance in the U.S. takeover of our universities.

He also explained the Quota Campaign's aims. At present it is demanding the prosecution of all the professors (primarily U.S.) who fraudulently took the two year income tax holiday in Canada. At the end of the meeting the Committee to Oust Professor McAuliffe was organised. It then called for the immediate reversal of McAuliffe's appointment and the bringing of all facts to the student body, the faculty, and the Windsor community.

Faculty opposes McAuliffe

The Faculty Association called two meetings to protest the appointment. They were not consulted and they were also "concerned" about McAuliffe's committment to the Canadian academic community. Protests have also arisen from faculty members that McAuliffe was not qualified for the post. They passed a resolution calling upon President Leddy to "seriously" reconsider.

After these meetings the Committee to Oust Professor McAuliffe presented a motion to the Students' Administrative Council demanding that Leddy rescind the decision on McAuliffe's appointment and calling on him to appoint a Canadian citizen. The resolution was passed. This same resolution is presently being passed among the student body by members of the Committee, in the form of a petition.

Administration worried

The administration is beginning to fear these protests by the students and faculty and many members of the Windsor community. Because of this a meeting of the Board of Governors was called on December 11 (which was the day after classes ended). It is clear that the administration is trying to withhold information as the meetings are closed to students, faculty, and media. By keeping the whole thing quiet, it hopes to keep students in a state of apathy. The administration hopes that the storm will blow over, but the Windsor Quota Committee will use all its resources to unite students, faculty and community to oust Professor McAuliffe●

Gov't Committee . . .

continued from page 1

should decide what those universities should consist of. In addition, on purely economic grounds, taxpayers' money forms almost 90 per cent of the operating budget of universities. This money comes through the government and so means that the government can "affect" university autonomy. The universities don't mind this. They only mind it when they don't like the objectives of the meddlers. In this case the objective is Canadianization.

International equals U.S.

Secondly, the Select Committee states that quotas are "offensive" to the pursuit of excellence and international knowledge. The former means that, if we get more Canadian citizens in our universities *and set a goal for how many,* the quality will suffer.

This is an old imperialist argument. It means that the colonials are stupid and that our quality is lower. It cannot simply mean that we have fewer qualified people, as many try to prove, because the Economic Council of Canada states we have 7,000 unemployed Canadian citizen M.A.s and Ph.D.s *right now.*

This objection is chauvinism of the worst order. Further, the Select Committee means that "international" equals "U.S." It must meân that, because the increasing U.S. domination of our universities is defended on the basis that we must preserve the "international character of education."

Mysticism versus Reality

The third objection to quotas is that different departments need different quotas. This is simply making the solution to the primary problem secondary to the individual problems; whereas, these smaller problems should be made secondary, to the primary one: that less than half of our teachers are Canadian citizens. To try to mystify the problem is to try to make it unsolvable. There is not one reason why *all* departments should not have an 85 per cent quota.

The fourth objection is that physical sciences differ from social sciences. This is a variation of objection number three.

The fifth objection is that we must take account of enrollments, faculty attrition, Canadian graduates and future course needs. More mystification. In fact, Canadian citizens are more capable of taking these things into consideration than foreigners.

Universities fire Canadians

The Select Committee's real fear comes clear, though, when it says that there is no reason to discharge "otherwise competent people" on the grounds of citizenship.

Last year, five profs were fired from the University of Western Ontario. All except one were Canadian citizens, and this one was about to become a citizen. One of these profs, Paul Grayson, submitted a brief to the Select Committee, but the Committee did not mention *this* discharge of competent Canadian people in its "objection".

Further, the president of Lakehead University, Andrew Booth, is on record as saying that because of Ontario's educational spending cuts, qualified young Canadians will have to be let go. And Lakehead has one of the lowest proportions of Canadian citizens on its staff! But the Select Committee ignored *this* prediction of discharge of qualified *Canadian* people, even though both the above examples were presented to the Committee by the Quota Campaign, the latter example being a photocopy of Booth's letter to the president of the Alma Mater Society, dated December 8, 1972!

Committee dislikes pressure

The final objection is to the idea of pressuring non-citizens into becoming citizens. First of all, we do not need profs who are ashamed of being Canadian citizens teaching our people. We want teachers who are committed to Canada, not the U.S.

Secondly, the Select Committee neglected to mention the pressure on Canadian citizens to go to the U.S. for their higher degrees so they can get jobs in Canada. They do, however, make a big point of it in another section of the report, where it is less relevant.

And furthermore, the Committee shows no hanging back in "pressuring" department chairmen and their superiors into becoming Canadian citizens. The Select Committee is only taking a hesitant first step.

Davis rejects any legislation

Bill Davis, Ontario's Premier, rejected legislation of the report's recommendations even before he read it, proving that the government has no intention of carrying them out. "Our" government approves of U.S. domination. The Select Committee could have called for an 85 per cent quota and Davis couldn't have rejected it any faster than he did the timid recommendations in the report. But it is clear that the government is being forced more and more towards the demand for an 85 per cent quota, even if it is step by step.

It must be emphasized, though, that the fact that a committee of the Ontario legislature was moved to recommend the abolition of the two-year tax holiday, that all department chairmen and higher administrators be Canadian citizens, and that all universities be forced to release statistics on staff citizenship, is a tremendous step forward and shows just how much the increasing demands of Canadians for Canadian universities are pushing the sell-out Davis government and the U.S. imperialists it serves up against the wall●

Prosecutions Fund Raising Campaign Under Way

U.S. tax frauds must go!

U.S. professors have defrauded the Canadian people of more than $10,000,000.00 in Ontario alone, by not paying income tax. We have set up a fund to pay the costs of the Prosecutions Campaign: publicity and legal costs (we will go to the Supreme Court if necessary). The national fund raising goal is $2,000.00.

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New Canada right about Wright Report

Once again, New Canada has been proven correct. We proved in the May 1973 issue that the Wright Report on Ontario post-secondary education was a plan to de-educate Canadians by eliminating skilled training and replacing it with "education as a game" courses, which encourage idealism and individualism.

Now the "Interim Report of the Selection Committee on Economic and Cultural Nationalism" states:

"The most rapid rate of increase is projected for the social science and related disciplines – 50 per cent over the period 1971-1978. For engineering and the applied sciences and for mathematics and the physical sciences, substantial declines in the number of graduates are projected particularly in the latter discipline group."

The reason graduates are on the decline in the skilled areas and on the increase in the other areas is that spending in the former areas has been cut due to shortage of funds caused by the economic crisis of 1971 – the year Richard Nixon put a surcharge on Canadian imports into the U.S. The very next year, the Ontario government was running a $600,000,000.00 deficit budget! It chose to cut spending in education and social services, while continuing to give subsidies to U.S. companies to bribe them to stay in Ontario.

New Canada showed that the U.S. wants only Canada's resources and would try to wipe out Canadian industry and that skills necessary to industry would be discarded. This was also the meat of what the Wright Report stated, but it covered it up to make it look as if this de-education would be good for Canada. The Wright Report was produced in 1973 by the Ontario Commission on Post Secondary education, which had Douglas Wright as its first chairman●

Join CLM !

Independence and Socialism

Canada is a colony. Our trade unions, our natural resources, our culture, our universities and our industry – all are controlled from the U.S. There are those who, seeing the extent of this colonialism, believe the battle to be lost. We do not see it that way. We see people across the country rising up against US imperialism: workers struggling to forge militant, democratic Canadian Unions, farmers fighting US agri-business, students opposing the takeover of the universities by increasing numbers of American professors.

JOIN THE CANADIAN LIBERATION MOVEMENT! Join the fight for independent rank-and-file controlled Canadian unions. Participate actively in the struggle to free Canada from U.S. imperialist control.

The CANADIAN LIBERATION MOVEMENT is devoted to building an independent, socialist Canada. It is up to you and to every progressive and patriotic Canadian to become involved to the extent of your resources and abilities in the saving of our nation and in the building of a new and better Canada.

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Labour Briefs

Tradesmen shut down B.C. forest industry

BRITISH COLUMBIA – Tradesmen walked off the job and shut down over 70 per cent of the forest industry operations in B.C. as of November 30.

The tradesmen, including electricians, carpenters and welders, are demanding higher across-the-board wage rate adjustments.

The tradesmen wildcatted after the companies' final offers of mid-term wage adjustments. They were offered up to 38 cents an hour with different amounts for various categories. Previous revisions for logging, sawmill and plywood workers ranged from 47 to 78 cents an hour increases.

The tradesmen's contract which doesn't expire until June was re-opened two months ago on mutual agreement between the unions and the companies for wage negotiations.

PPWC supports IWA protest

Most of the tradesmen are members of the "International" Woodworkers of America (IWA) but were supported by book-offs of tradesmen in the militant Pulp, Paper and Woodworkers of Canada (PPWC), an independent Canadian union.

• • •

CASAW wins contract

The Canadian Aluminum Smelter and Allied Workers (CASAW) have made significant gains in its first round of negotiations. The independent Canadian union won a 21 per cent average increase over the next two years. Other important features in the contract include a technological change protection clause, safety improvements and improvements in vacations for senior members.

When CASAW put its demands forward, the Alcan representative said these demands would cost the company $8 million. The CASAW representative replied calmly, "a strike will cost you $12 million."

CASAW also sent a delegation to Montreal to meet with the aluminum smelter workers in the CNTU. The contact was made through the CCU's Secretary Treasurer, Kent Rowley.

We wish the workers in CASAW every success in the coming year.

• • •

CANADIAN UNION BACKS COMPANY DOWN

NANAIMO, British Columbia – The militancy of the members and the mounting public support has forced MacMillan Bloedel to back off in its attempt to smash local 8 of the Pulp Paper and Woodworkers of Canada (PPWC).

The eight men fired in August from the Harmac pulp mill have been rehired.

The fight began when the men, including four executives of the local, were fired for "illegal picketing" following an information picket. The 1100 Harmac workers went out on strike and had dug in for a long and bitter siege until the men were rehired.

Within six weeks, the workers had backed the company down and the men were hired back.

Hooker workers demand parity

Workers at Hooker Chemical, also members of local 8 of the PPWC, had been on strike since August 13. They were demanding wage parity with Hooker workers in North Vancouver who get 55 cents more per hour.

They also returned to work when the Harmac men were rehired. Hooker wage parity along with other unsettled Harmac issues were submitted to a board of enquiry.

The board returned a binding decision giving Hooker workers a lousy 4 to 6 cent hourly increase. Another demonstration of the anti-labour policies of the NDP.

Hooker wildcat

On November 30, Hooker workers wildcatted for 3 days during the walkout of forest industry tradesmen in B.C. (see elsewhere this issue).

Hooker makes bleach used by the Harmac and Port Alberni mills. Bleach workers at Harmac declared the product hot and refused to handle it which shut down the bleach plant.

The company's profits dropped during the four day shutdown as the brown pulp produced without bleach brings a lower price.

Successful strike at Artistic Woodwork

Picketers at Artistic Woodwork fight with police who try to bring 'scabs' through line.

• • •

Douglas workers fight for jobs

At Douglas Aircraft the struggle to re-hire the remaining five members of the Bargaining Team who were fired for their participation in the picket line at Artistic Woodwork continues.

Three of the fired workers have return to work but the rest of the team has decided that not one will go back until all of them are re-hired.

Workers in the plant and the office are voluntarily donating money to support their fellow workers.

• • •

CAIMAW makes tremendous gains in B.C.

The United Steel Workers of America (USA) is crumbling beneath the successes of independent Canadian unions.

In the west, the Canadian Association of Industrial, Mechanical and Allied Workers (CAIMAW) has made tremendous gains.

Workers at the Lornex mine in the BC interior at present in the United Steelworkers are signing up into local 8, CAIMAW which was originally organised at the Bethlehem Copper Mines.

CAIMAW is busy signing up the 3,800 Cominco workers at Trail, Kimberly and Salmo, BC, who are now members of the Steelworkers. The campaign, which has lasted for more than a year, has grasped the imagination of all Canadian workers.

At Noranda's Bell Copper Mines at Granisle, BC, the workers voted over 3 to 1 for CAIMAW and against the USA.

CAIMAW has made application at the Shelburne Oil Refinery and at Western Canada Steel.

The Pulp, Paper and Woodworkers of Canada (PPWC), are also engaged in a number of new organising drives. The change in their name signifies a new stage in the struggle in the BC forest industry and an all-out attack on the "International" Woodworkers of America.

We salute CAIMAW and the PPWC in their efforts and wish them well in '74.

• • •

New Canadian Union wins at Gold Crest

To break away from the International Woodworkers of America over 450 workers at Gold Crest in Toronto have formed a new independent Canadian Union, the Canadian Union of Industrial Employees. The workers applied for certification at the end of their second contract with the I.W.A.

The I.W.A. has intervened at every step in an attempt to delay the loss of their membership. The Ontario Labour Relations Board has recognized the C.U.I.E. as a bona fide union and has set a hearing date for certification on Jan. 23, 1974.

The leaders of the C.U.I.E. say that the breakaway is not simply a matter of getting a better union but also a step towards ending the U.S. domination of Canada.

• • •

Another year of huge profits for U.S. unions

The Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act (CALURA) shows another year of huge profits by U.S. unions in Canada.

The recently released figures show profits for 1971 are up to $25 million. These are the figures submitted by the unions themselves. This brings profits up to well over $128 million from 1962 to 1971.

The days of U.S. unions are numbered in Canada. Workers across the country have taken matters into their own hands and are organizing independent Canadian Unions.

• • •

Stanley Steel workers try second breakaway

Workers at Stanley Steel Co., Hamilton, are attempting for the second time in two years to leave the United Steelworkers of America. The workers have signed cards in the Canadian Industrial Steelworkers Union, which is affiliated to the Quebec-based Confederation of National Trade Unions. Two years ago a similar application was made to join the Canadian Union of Operating Engineers, but the application was thrown out on a tiny technicality (one worker borrowed his $1 initiation fee!) and the Ontario Labour Relations Board refused to count the votes cast.

The workers at Stanley Steel have the right to cast votes for the union of their choice and have their votes counted! This time no messing around by the OLRB!

• • •

University of Toronto Workers' Arbitration

Claude Browne and Greg Keilty, the two workers fired at U. of T. last Feb., are still waiting the decision of the Board of Arbitration as to whether their case will be heard. Both workers were fired last Feb. for fighting the lay-off of 11 grounds workers at U. of T.

In October, the Service Employee's International Union tried to deny these two workers the right to arbitration. When Browne and Keilty fired the union lawyer and demanded counsel of their own choice, a basic legal right, the S.E.I.U. withdrew support from the arbitration.

There has been no doubt all along that the matter was arbitrable. The S.E.I.U., a yankee union, is showing once again how little it cares about the workers it represents.

Correction from last issue of New Canada

It was stated in the article on the arbitration of U. of T. workers Browne and Keilty that former chief steward Bob Gibson was now acting in a supervisory capacity. This is incorrect. Bob Gibson, who now has a supervising job at the university, is still chief union steward.

Lambton Shed . . .

continued from page 1

Porkchopper Pelican runs for his life.

were accompanied to the hearing by fellow members of the TECU and members of the Canadian Liberation Movement. They managed to record the proceedings on tape and film.

"Go back to Chicago"

The highlight of the morning was to have been the presentation of a one-way ticket back to Chicago to some deserving porkchopper. Unfortunately the two "gentlemen" who were to preside at the hearing decided to leave in a hurry. One was Vince Gray, the former trustee of BRAC Local 985. The other was apparently the assistant to the International Vice President, but he left so quickly that all anyone could remember afterwards was that his name sounded like "pelican".

They ran down the hall and finally found refuge in BRAC headquarters. Eventually they sent out word that the hearing could go on providing that each of the suspended brothers presented himself for trial alone. Everyone was very amused at this suggestion as plans were being made to put Gray and "Pelican" on trial for their crimes against the Canadian people and the working class. They finally made an announcement of the indefinite postponement of the hearing.

In the meantime a petition was circulated at Lambton declaring the five men to be members of BRAC Local 985 in good standing. They had consistently acted in the best interests of the men in the Local, and of course advocating affiliation with a Canadian union is in the best interests of the men in the Local. At a union meeting on December 11, they were formally readmitted to BRAC 985 in defiance of the order of the Grand Lodge.

TECU at Lambton

At present workers at Lambton are celebrating their victory over the CPR in obtaining heat. The first units are being installed and all units are expected to be operational by the beginning of the new year (heat was won through the efforts of the TECU at Lambton in organizing a wildcat strike and a concerted "work to rule"). Members of the TECU at Lambton expect to charter a Local, elect an executive and appoint shop stewards early in January.

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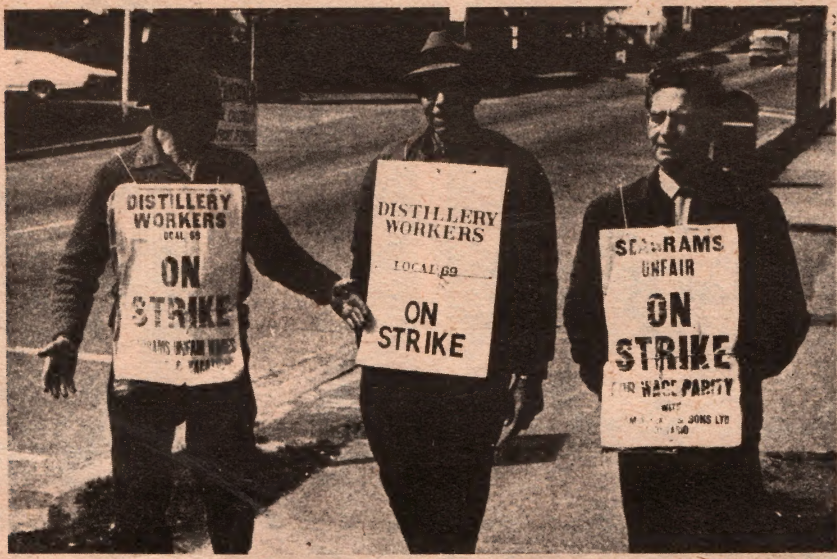
Distillery Workers fight for Canadian Union



Workers of Local 69, Distillery Workers International Union, out on strike, even though the U.S. union cut off strike pay.

WINDSOR – In the office of the Distillery Workers "International" Union, local 61, the union charter, granted in 1942, is hung with black crepe. The crepe, explains local 61 President Dick Tighe, was usually draped over the charter when a union member died. But for a long time, nobody has bothered to take it down. It's just as well. It stands as mute testimony to what the workers feel towards the U.S. union. Says Tighe, "The feeling of the membership is definitely pro-Canadian."

Over 85 per cent of the members of local 61 at Hiram Walker in Windsor have signed a petition calling for decertification of their local from the "international". Local 69 at Seagrams and local 153 at Park and Tilford in Vancouver and other locals across the country are moving to break away too.

The mass breakaway move is the culmination of years of sellouts, double-cross and corruption from the U.S. union. In fact, many of the "international" officers whose signatures are on the charter were indicted and convicted of crimes ranging from diverting union funds to personal use, to conspiracy, theft and grand larceny.

The final showdown began in March 1973 when local 69 at the House of Seagram in New Westminster, B.C. refused to accept a contract negotiated by "International" President Mort Brandenburg which left them far below their target of parity with the Hiram Walker workers in Windsor.

The other Seagram locals voted to accept the contract but local 69 voted to strike. When Brandenburg cut off their strike pay, they struck anyway and fought on without "international" sanction more than five months, receiving support from other local unions and workers, including local 61. A boycott of Seagram's was organised in B.C. by the B.C. Federation of Labour even though the B.C. Fed is mostly made up of U.S. unions.

In the end, local 69 won a better settlement than all of the other Seagram locals and forced Seagram's to pass this increase on to them too!

It was a glaring example of the lie that Canadian workers need "International" unions to fight the big companies. This small local had fought not only the company, but the U.S. union as well – and with the support of their fellow Canadian workers – they won!

Long History of Sellouts

The members of local 61 in Windsor are no strangers to this kind of treachery – they have suffered a long history of sellouts.

In 1957, two workers at the Windsor plant lost their jobs under a closed-shop contract clause when they were expelled from the union for questioning the way it was spending dues from its Canadian members.

In 1965, local 61 struck in defiance of the union's U.S. officers who refused to provide strike pay and threatened to put the local under trusteeship.

In 1967, before the end of the next contract, the local moved to decertify and join the United Mine Workers. Brandenburg came to Windsor personally, paid each member $75 and agreed to assist them if they chose to strike. They did and received $25 a week.

Local 61, with around 800 members is the largest local of the DWU in Canada and the most militant. Thus the workers at Walker's have won the best contracts despite the fact that Seagram's is the bigger and richer company. The workers at Seagram's and other distilleries have fallen behind local 61 in wages and cost-of-living allowance as well as other items. Brandenburg, who negotiates many of the contracts personally, likes it that way. There are no uniform standards in negotiations, one local falling way behind another. The divide and conquer strategy is further enhanced by Brandenburg encouraging, often ordering, non-striking locals to ship goods into the marketing area of a struck local of the same company. He tried to do this during the local 69 strike at Seagram's.

Brandenburg also tried to do this in February 1973 when local 202 at Hiram Walker's in Winfield, B.C. (sister local to 61) struck for its first contract. But the workers in local 61 held three wildcat strikes rather than scab on their brothers. Eventually the company agreed not to ship to B.C. and make no reprisals against the wildcatters. Local 61 also gave $1000 per week to assist the strike.

New Local Fed Up

The Winfield B.C. local wanted a one year agreement to be able to bargain with local 61 next time around. Brandenburg told them this was impossible and pressured them to end the strike. Local 202, though still new to the "international", is already fed up.

The "international" convention in Montreal in 1972 set the tone for this year's sellout. Local 61, with the support of most of the Canadian locals put forward two important resolutions. But the Canadian section has only 4000 of 30,000 members in the union and both resolutions were, of course, defeated.

The first resolution called on the union to oppose trade-restricting legislation in the U.S. such as the Burke-Hartke Bill. The Bill, which would restrict manufactured imports from foreign countries, including Canada, would have a disastrous effect on our distilling industry.

Ninety per cent of the products of Canadian distilleries are sold to the U.S. Any legislation such as Burke-Hartke would, at the very least, force Canadian distillers to ship liquor over to the U.S. to be blended and bottled there, if not to move their plants lock, stock and barrel to the U.S.! Tighe estimates that the first move would cut the work force at Walker's alone by 75 per cent! Blending, shipping and bottling account for most of the labour in the distilling business – distilling and aging account for very little.

It is not in the interests of a U.S. union with 10 per cent of its membership in Canada to fight such a Bill. The loss of 3000 Canadian members on one side of the ledger would simply show up as a gain of 3000 U.S. members on the other.

The second resolution called on the "international" to follow the minimum standards for Canadian autonomy (and they are minimum) set down by the

continued on page 5

Brief History of the Distillery Workers

In an American union movement full of corruption, the Distillery, Rectifying, Wine and Allied Workers "International" Union certainly holds its own.

In the spring of 1957, the United States Senate authorised an investigation of improper practices in U.S. labour-management relations. The inquiry, under the chairmanship of Senator John L. McLellan of Arkansas lasted for three years. Its 46,510 pages of testimony revealed conflicts of interest, breaches of faith, bribery, extortion and violence on the part of union officials and others in pursuit of private gain in many U.S. trade unions.

The union's one-time Secretary-Treasurer Sol Cilento was tried in 1954 for diverting some $540,000 in premium income from the union's welfare fund. He was tried along with Louis J. Saperstein, a crooked broker for a number of other union welfare funds. Saperstein was convicted and went to jail. Cilento and two associates had their charges dismissed on a technicality.

In 1955, a New York grand jury indicted Cilento on charges of bribery and conspiracy in connection with the welfare fund. One of his co-defendants was former Building Service Employees Union president George Scalise, a former pimp and racketeer who at one time owned a strikebreaking agency. Scalise pleaded guilty and was given another year in jail in addition to the ten he had spent earlier for theft, forgery and income tax evasion.

Again Clineto cheated the jailers through a technicality. The court ruled that the trustee of a union welfare fund was not chargeable for a crime for violating his trust, even if he was simultaeously an officer of the union. The court, however indicated that it remained for Cilento to be sued in civil court.

But the Distillery Workers refused to cooperate with the civil authorities and when asked to produce their books and records for inspection, they reported they had been stolen by three gunmen a few days earlier.

Cilento had resigned as Secretary-Treasurer of the union but was still executive vice-president of the union's large local 2 in New York, of which the president was Mort Brandenburg, the current president of the DWU. Cilento's nephew by marriage had been appointed manager of the welfare fund in 1950 and remained manager after Cilento stepped down. Two sons of DWU President Joseph O'Neill were also employed by the fund.

On February 6, 1957, the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO ordered the DWU to clean house within ninety days or face suspension and possible expulsion from the AFL-CIO. They were put under an AFL-CIO monitorship.

But the corruption continued. McLennan Committee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy wrote to George Meaney of the AFL-CIO in 1958 that George Oneto, acting secretary-treasurer of the union (now general secretary-treasurer), Mort Brandenburg and one Max Drexler of local 2 all received weekly expense allowances from their local unions yet billed the "international" union for their expenses; that these three and President O'Neill had made a practice of taking extended vacations with their wives at union expense; that a secret payment of $12,000 a year was being made to O'Neill – for advisory services – even after he had resigned the presidency and that local 2 had paid Drexler's son a salary while he was in college and the military service, had excused him from paying the local's initiation fee of $1000 and given him a wedding present of $1000.

Local union salaries were also bountiful. Local 2 had only 1,650 members but in 1958, Brandenburg received salary and expenses of $51,254.50. Cilento was on a pension of $20,000 a year. Oneto received some $50,000 a year in salary and expenses.

In Canada, all members of the DWU are plant workers. But in the U.S., a number of locals, including local 2 in New York are made up exclusively of liquor salesmen, each of whom is fiercely competitive with the other in order to corner his share of the market. It is not difficult to imagine how the "international" union fits into this racket.

Canadian workers will be well rid of such a union.

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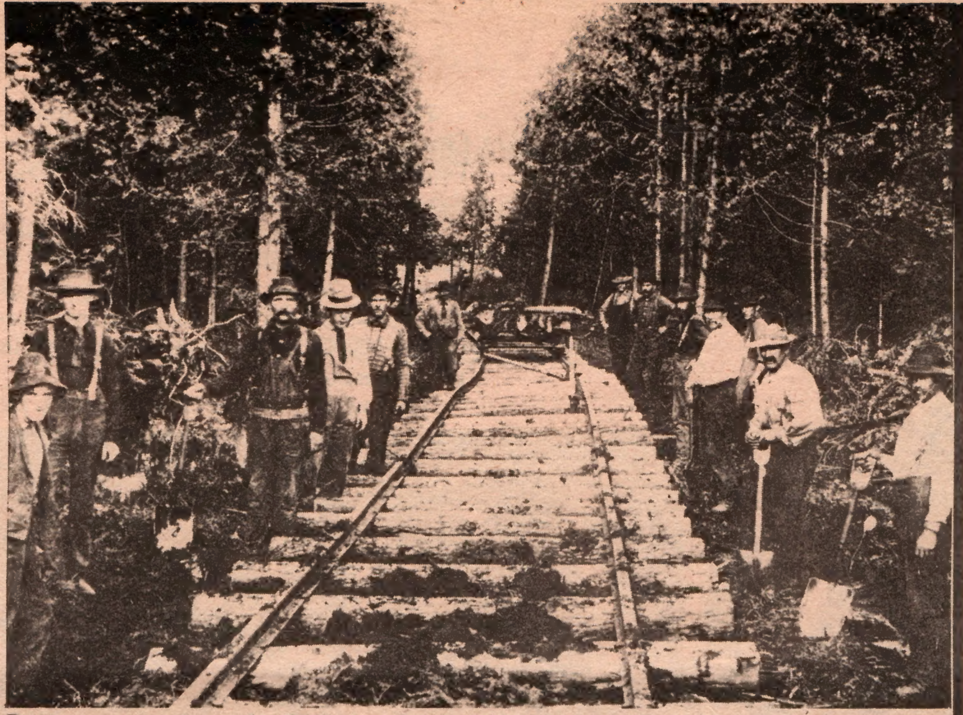
THE CPR
A century of corporate welfare



During construction, the CPR was always "shoving things" and labour was strained to the breaking point. Here, laying track on the lower Fraser Valley, 1881 (CPR photo, Archives of Saskatchewan).

This fall has seen the publication of a counter-history of one of the most carefully nurtured myths in Canadian history, the story of the CPR! *Pierre Berton – this means you!*

Robert Chodos, editor of *Last Post,* has written a masterful exposé of this huge conglomerate. It is muckraking in the classic tradition – names, dates, payoffs – it is all there, and more. In straightforward, hardswinging journalism the author slams at the tradition of this unique "Canadian" institution.

Canadians may recall the grand announcement in the last year or so which trumpetted that Canadian Pacific Limited was now *majority Canadian owned!* But the big question in Canadian financial circles still is: "Who actually owns Canadian Pacific Limited?" There are English, American, Dutch and even a few Canadians sitting on its board of directors. It is understood that the major Canadian banks own sizeable chunks of this corporation, and we know who controls Canadian banking, don't we? And remember. A 100 per cent U.S.-owned corporation incorporated in Toronto (which could own shares of CPR) is a "Canadian"! Canadian Pacific Limited controls some of the biggest names in Canadian industry – Cominco, Marathon Realty, CP Rail, CP Air, Great Lakes Paper, TransCanada Pipeline, CP Oil & Gas, the list is almost endless. Canadian Pacific also controls, for all interests and purposes, MacMillan Bloedel, one of the biggest forestry products companies in the world.

This massive company, the pride and joy of the Canadian Comprador Bourgeoisie, has bilked over $100 million in direct government subsidies from the Canadian people, and will continue doing so unless it is prevented from doing so by an aroused public. Case in point.

Most Canadians are aware that the CPR was given huge land grants all along the railway right of way. Much of this land, valued in the tens of millions of dollars, is owned by Marathon Realty, CP's real estate arm. The most valuable of these holdings are the hundreds of acres in each major city. But the CPR feels, like the churches, that it shouldn't pay any taxes. Winnipeg city fathers tried for years to force Canadian Pacific to pay the same rate of property tax as any other corporate landowner. After much legal arm twisting, the CPR was "allowed" to pay those taxes at a greatly reduced rate, one that would only reach full levels by the year 2005, successfully denying the city more than $13,000,000 in municipal taxes. Winnipeg is, needless to say, not unique.

As far as CPs' own employees are concerned, strikes in individual sectors of the Company are of minimal impact, because other subsidiaries shore up the total profit picture. A reversal in one area is not even noticed. And CP doesn't need to worry about rail strikes because it can always get its friends in Parliament to order its workers back to work.

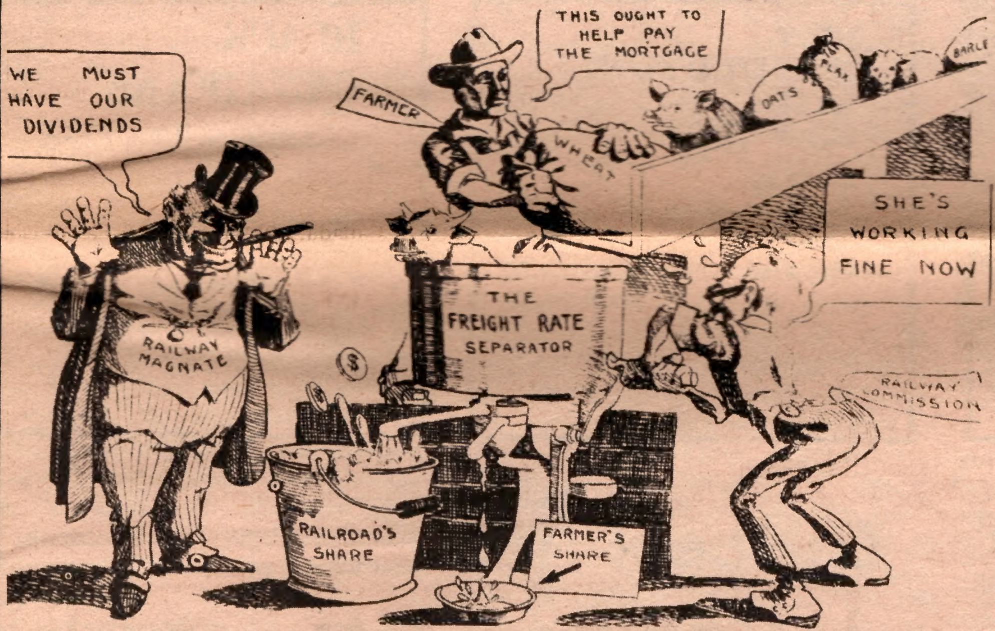
Canadian Pacific Limited is the only company in Canada which has used loopholes in the government's pension legislation to administer its own pension fund – over $580 million which it re-invests in its own subsidiaries.

Canada is the only industrialized country in the world other than the U.S. which relies to a great extent on a privately owned rail transportation system. European countries have rightly concluded that such a vital mode of transportation cannot be left to the corporate whims of private enterprise. The great railway lines of the world – the Istanbul Express, the Siberian Railway, the Hokkaido Express are all government owned and run. The CPR is infamous for its greed and callousness in regard to the many thousands of Canadians who rely on rail transportation in isolated areas of Canada, whether it is the Prairies, the Maritimes, B.C., or Northern Ontario and Quebec. In an area which it arbitrarily decides is "uneconomic", rail transport is either cut to the point where it ceases to perform its function properly, or is cut altogether. Remember the Newfie Bullet!

The truth was never needed as much as it is right now. Mr. Chodos has written a most valuable book, exposing a lot of the myths used to exalt possibly the most reprehensible "corporate citizen" in Canada. It is, however, to the author's discredit that, after building up such a tremendous case against Canadian Pacific, his solutions are wishy-washy and gutless. As this reviewer sees it, the only answer is nationalization without compensation. The original investors have made their money back a thousand times over. It is time the Canadian people owned the facilities they have paid for so dearly.

The CPR – a Century of Corporate Welfare, Robert Chodos, Published by James, Lewis, and Samuel

J.W., Toronto



Grain Growers' Guide, December 28, 1921 (Manitoba Archives).

Book Review Section:

Read any good books lately? Books that would be of interest to the readers of New Canada? Then share your new-found knowledge! Submit a review to this section. Expose imperialist propaganda and give anti-imperialist literature an opportunity to be known.

Canadian oil market

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uniform internal oil price

Uneven development is a basic law of life under imperialism. This regional economic disparity within a colony like Canada allows them to balkanize our country and play off one part against the other. This has been all too true in our whole history. If we are to be free of imperialism, we Canadians must work out equitable policies for the future. Central to our further development is a uniform national price for our resources like oil and fair transportation prices for their carriage.

develop future sources of supply

The Athabasca tar sands contain enough oil to supply Canadian needs for about 300 years and we do not yet know the extent of the riches in the Arctic. It is likely that there would be oil available from these sources for export at world prices to recover the capital necessary to develop them and to help pay for the development of the country. Of course, both must be developed under government ownership.

Right now what is needed is a programme for their development. Canada has enough oil and gas for our own current needs and there is no need to swamp the Canadian economy, waste money in crash programmes, ruin the ecology or rob the native people of their rights – just to serve U.S. interests.

what if they send the marines?

The Arab countries have announced that if the U.S. attempts military intervention, they will blow up their wells. The mines are already in place. It would take years to get them back into production. The Arabs are determined to stop being plundered by the International oil cartel. They understand that to win, they must be prepared to sacrifice. We also must be prepared to fight for the future of Canada.

who will take the lead?

The recent Watergate disclosures have shown that the oil companies have paid generously for the support that Nixon has been giving them (Nixon is still in office due largely to the support of the Rockefellers who control in Canada Esso, Texaco, Standard, Chevron, Mobile Oil, Irving Oil). Obviously they have also looked after their friends in the colonies who pretend to be members of a Canadian Parliament. A recent Gallup Poll revealed that a majority of the supporters of **each** Canadian political party favours nationalization of our energy resources. **And that poll was taken before the current crisis!** And yet no political party dares speak of it.

The U.S. oil companies do not legally own our oil. They receive government licenses allowing them to remove it for a chicken-feed royalty. Then, they pay virtually no income taxes: some actually pay nothing. Imperialist Oil, the largest, owned by Standard Oil of New Jersey, pays about 14 per cent on its hundreds of millions annual profits. Why should we allow this theft to continue?

Clearly, to carry out a programme such as we have outlined above, new political parties will have to be built, new alliances of progressive Canadians formed. The power and the organisation of the working class is needed to lead the struggle of the Canadian people. To wrest control of the energy resources of our country from the grip of the imperialist must be high in our priorities in liberating our country■

Teachers

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We can't raise provincial expenditures without either increasing our income (i.e. our productivity) or decreasing or shifting our expenditures in other areas. There is a way of doing both but it is not a way to appeal to Bill Davis.

Imperialist companies bilk Ontario

Each year, billions of dollars flow out of Ontario into the coffers of imperialist-owned companies. We pay them to take away our timber and mineral resources. We buy back our raw materials as finished products. That money could stay in Ontario and some of it could go to improving education.

Further, millions of dollars each year go to support the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education (OISE), currently the spearhead of the U.S. invasion of our education system. Thousands of professors from the U.S. and other countries are taking advantage of a two-year tax holiday, some by fraudulent means.

Only by kicking the imperialists out of Canada will we be able to really improve the quality of education. This is why teachers must join with all progressive Canadians to fight for independence and socialism.

What is to be done

This struggle will take many years. But there are immediate steps that teachers can be taking right now.

- **fight for a reapportioning of money already being spent on education – trim the fat!**
  —cut down the tremendous administrative overhead; send the administrators back to the class room
  —switch the emphasis from fancy buildings and elaborate equipment to teachers teaching kids
- **help build a Canadian education system**
  —fight to abolish OISE
  —support the 85 Per Cent Canadian Quota for teachers in our post-secondary educational institutions
  —fight to teach Canadian courses and to use Canadian books and other materials
- **build a strong teachers' organization along union lines and link it up with the struggle for Canadian unions**
- **join with others in the struggle for an independent, socialist Canada■**

Board of Health recommends Feb. 28 deadline

Lead Pollution at Canada Metal

Children play in schoolyard, 200 yards from the smelter.
Courtesy of Toronto Citizen

The evening of Nov. 14th at Toronto City Hall there was a public meeting of the Toronto Board of Health to discuss pollution at Canada Metal.

Canada Metal, owned by Canadian Pacific Railway and by National Lead of New York, is the plant in the east end of Toronto which has been causing dangerously high lead levels among its workers and in the community.

The public meeting was attended by representatives of Canada Metal, members of BREMM, a community organisation dedicated to stopping pollution at Canada Metal), members of the Canadian Liberation Movement, spokesmen for the research group at University of Toronto which did the study last summer showing high lead content in the area near the plant, the *Toronto Citizen* (a weekly newspaper that helped bring the issue to public attention), the Board of Health, two aldermen, and 30 to 40 people from the vicinity of the Canada Metal plant.

At the meeting, Canada Metal President Carlton Smith admitted that fumes from the big melting pots in the Canada Metal plant are not filtered or processed in any way whatsoever and that the bulk of the fumes are released into the plant.

Canada Metal Vice-President Douglas Hutton admitted that no reliable tests are periodically made on the workers to see if any have lead poisoning. The company gives blood tests to the workers every three weeks, but the tests are only for hemoglobin levels, not for lead levels, contrary to what the workers are led to believe.

Hutton further admitted that in some cases workers with a lead count of over 80 are not put on compensation but rather are simply switched from one job to another within the plant. This is in spite of a directive from the Ontario Department of Labour which strongly recommends that workers with a lead count of over 80 be put on compensation until the count goes down to 60.

Recommendations of the Board

About half the members of the Board of Health sided with Canada Metal, about a fourth sided with the people of the community, and about a fourth were neutral in their sentiments. Those friendly to Canada Metal wanted to delay any decision or action.

However, because the people of the community showed their concern and anger by attending the meeting and staying till 3 a.m., though many had to work the next day, the neutrals on the Board were won over to the side of the people and the friends of Canada Metal had to give up their tactic of delay. The Board brought out its recommendations only two days

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50 per cent of Canada Metal Workers have lead poisoning

BULLETIN

On Jan. 3, Canada Metal released the results of one of two tests taken for lead poisoning at the Eastern Ave. plant. The results show that 25 per cent of actual plant workers have lead levels of over 80 micrograms per 100 millilitres of blood; and 50 per cent of the plant and office workers have counts of over 50.

As the above figures are for a preliminary test, heavily weighted with a disproportionate number of office workers to get deliberately distorted results, Dr. Donald Milford, medical consultant for Canada Metal, has refused to release actual figures for the major test. Carlton Smith, President of Canada Metal, pointed out that these figures are "abnormally high".

The Board of Health proposed that the Ministry of Labour should conduct these tests so that results would be made public. But Canada Metal conspired with the Ministry to have the company doctor conduct the tests – and this way the results would not be made public, as these are strictly "between doctor and patient."

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